

## MUST GIVE UP ADRIANOPLE

Porte Deliver Joint Note  
to Turkish Minister  
of War.

PLACE IS DEMANDED

Porte's Responsibility Grave  
If Hostilities Con-  
tinue.

REPLY IS DUE TO-DAY

Allies Promise to Deal With  
Question of the Aegean  
Islands.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Marquis de Sarrailh, the French Ambassador in Constantinople, and the dean of the diplomatic corps, accompanied by his German, Italian, Russian, French and Russian colleagues, arrived in Constantinople, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, today and presented the joint note of the Powers in regard to the settlement of the war with the allies.

Noradunghian Effendi, tendered his formal thanks and said that the Sublime Porte would reply after a brief delay. The Ministers of War, Finance, Marine and Foreign Affairs afterward held an important conference at the residence of Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, but preparation of the reply to the note of the Powers was deferred until tomorrow, when a meeting of the Cabinet will be held.

An official referred to an interview tonight the statement that Turkey would never yield Adrianople. He said nevertheless that a satisfactory settlement with the allies would be reached.

There is much curiosity here as to the results of the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which was recently reported as having been torpedoed in the Black Sea. It is stated here that it was the Hamidieh and not the Medjidieh, as reported from Athens, which sank the Greek steamer Macedonia. The Government professes to have no report in regard to the Hamidieh since she left the Dardanelles.

The following is the text of the note: "The desirous of preventing a renewal of hostilities the Powers think it proper to call the attention of the Imperial Ottoman Government to the grave responsibility which it would assume if, by resistance to the proposals of peace, it would prevent the establishment of peace. It would only be exposing itself to blame if the prolongation of the war had as a consequence to put in question the fate of the capital and persons to extend hostilities to the Asiatic provinces of the empire."

It is that case it could not count on the success of their efforts to preserve it from the dangers against which they have already warned it and which they once more warn it to avoid. In any case the Imperial Ottoman Government will have to bear the consequences of the prolongation of the war and the material support of the great European Powers to repair the evils of the war, to consolidate its position as a sovereign and to develop its vast Asiatic provinces, the prosperity of which will constitute its most effective resource.

To undertake and bring to a success, to ensure this necessary work, the Government of the Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, must count on the efficacy of the support of the Powers so long as it defers to their counsel, which are based on the general interests of Europe and those of Turkey.

In these conditions the great European Powers believe it is incumbent on the Imperial Ottoman Government their advice to consent to the cession of the town of Adrianople to the Balkan States and to leave to them the task of deciding upon the fate of the islands in the Aegean Sea. The return for these concessions the said Powers will endeavor to assure the satisfaction of the Muslim interests at the expense of the recognition of the existing mosques, edifices and other religious property in the town. They will also arrange that a settlement given by them to the question of the islands in the Aegean Sea will not extend all menace to the security of Turkey.

## KAISER FEARS BIG WAR.

Resolves Seriousness of the Balkan-Rumanian Difficulty.

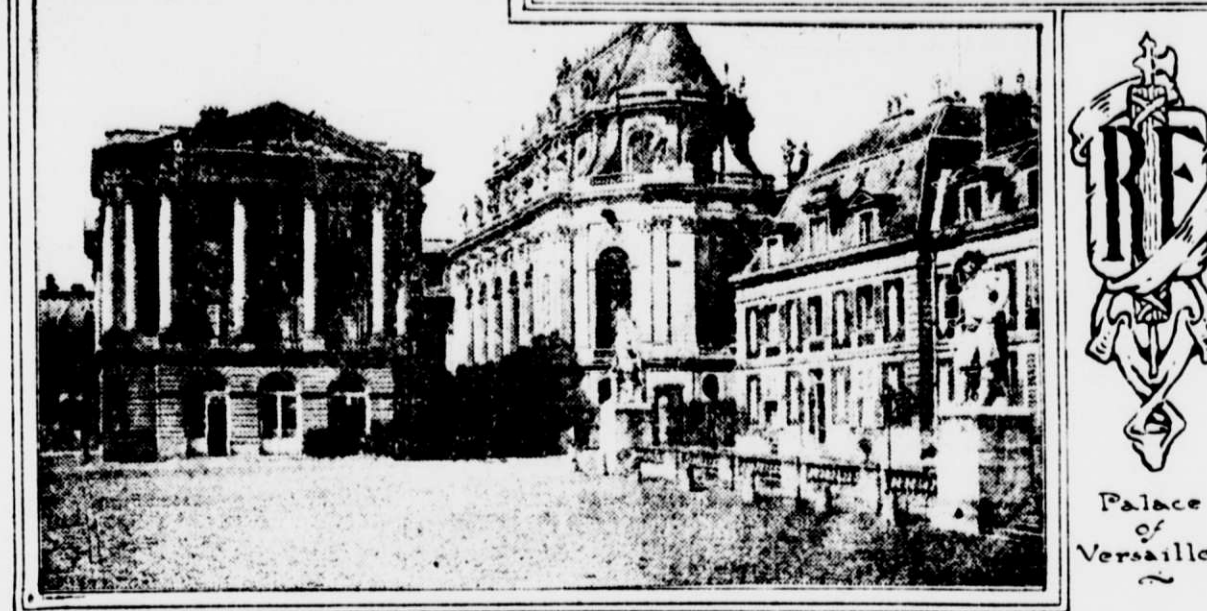
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The correspondent of the Sun learns the following from a German diplomatist who knows something in regard to the failure of the collective note of the Powers to Turkey: "The Kaiser contained a threat of a naval demonstration in the Dardanelles. According to this person the Kaiser during the annual reception on January 12 entered into a lengthy conversation with the Rumanian Minister. The Emperor expressed the hope that Rumania realized the great responsibility which rested on her in regard to a controversy with Bulgaria. He pointed out that an alliance between Rumania and Turkey, whose sense of her present responsibilities was not as great as it might be, would almost be the same as a war with Bulgaria. The Kaiser stressed of the great danger that threatened owing to the differences between Rumania and Bulgaria and said it might be the beginning of a general European war."

The Kaiser declared that Germany was joined with the other Powers in a collective note to Turkey to remind the Sublime Porte of its responsibilities. Germany, however, he said, was opposed to further coercive measures. Looking straight at the Bulgarian Minister, who sat within hearing distance, the Kaiser said: "If the collective note fails to have the desired effect and the suggestion of a naval demonstration is made Germany will know by all means how to prevent such a demonstration."

Direct Answer to Allies Note Is Not Expected.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Daily Telegraph's commentator on the war situation predicts that the Turkish reply to the note of the Powers will not be a direct yes or no, but will rather take the form of a question. He says that

## THE NEW OCCUPANTS OF THE ELYSEE PALACE



M. Raymond Poincaré, elected yesterday as the tenth President of the third French Republic, to succeed M. Armand Fallières, has been a leading figure in French politics for many years, and it is stated that if a French President

it should be none the less welcome for that reason, as it will afford ground for further negotiations.

The Powers, the writer says, dangle their good offices in the eyes of the Porte as an inducement for Turkey to yield. It is the nature of the common statement to ask for a little more information on the subject, as, for instance, would the offer of the Powers include a serious guarantee of the integrity of the diminished Turkish Empire? Such questions and their answers would constitute the basis for further discussion. The writer appeals to the allies for patience in view of this contingency, remarking that though the necessity of maintaining armies inactive in the field involves an enormous cost, both the delay and the expense of the war, if resumed, would be much greater, to say nothing of the human sacrifice.

## ALL STAMBOUL TERRORIZED.

Disorders Expected Here, Especially From Kurds.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Constantinople, dated January 16 and sent by way of Kustendie, says a reign of terror prevails in Stambul. There was an incipient revolt against the Porte on the morning of January 15, which was quelled by the soldiers.

The Young Turks are demanding that the war be resumed. Disorders are expected, especially from the Kurdish troops. Opinion on the Bourse is very pessimistic.

## BULGARIA LOST 21,302.

Her Wounded and Sick Are Placed at 51,876.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Times gives the official list of the Bulgarian casualties during the war. It appears from this that 281 officers were killed and 876 were wounded or are on sick leave. Of the men, 21,302 were killed and 51,000 wounded. It is stated that 70 per cent. of the wounded and sick have recovered or are convalescing.

## 25,000 ALBANIANS KILLED.

Vienna "Reichspost" Tells of Serbian Atrocities in Albania.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Reichspost is the latest contributor to the persistent Austrian allegations of Serbian atrocities in Albania.

In a long, detailed story it declares that at least 25,000 Albanians have been killed.

## PORT RULES AT PIRAEUS.

Ships Can't Enter or Leave During the Night.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
ATHENS, Jan. 17.—All ships, according to an official order, have been forbidden to enter or leave the Piraeus between 5 o'clock in the evening and 7 o'clock in the morning.

The order also states that all vessels must have pilots because of the mines.

## MME. PAQUIN DECORATED.

Paris Dressmaker Gets Knighthood in Legion of Honor.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Jan. 17.—Madame Paquin, the dressmaker, has received the decoration of a knight of the Legion of Honor.

He was elected by popular vote he would have been chosen almost unanimously. M. Poincaré is an Italian woman by birth, she having been Signorina Benigna Bonnel. She was married twice previously.

A campaign of abuse was waged against M. and Mme. Poincaré by their enemies, and this more than anything else, it is said, prompted him to announce his candidature for the Presidency.

## Presidents of France Under Third Republic

The nine Presidents of France under the Third Republic and their terms of office were as follows:

Thiers, elected 1871; resigned 1873.  
McMahon, 1873; resigned 1879.  
Grevy, 1879-1885.  
Grevy (reelected), 1885; resigned 1895.  
Carnot, 1887; assassinated 1894.  
Casimir-Perier, 1894; resigned 1895.  
Faure, 1895; died 1899.  
Loubet, 1899-1906.  
Fallières, 1906-1913.  
Poincaré, 1913.

## POINCARÉ WINS THE PRESIDENCY

Continued from First Page.

lot. At this time Deputy Tarade interrupted and said although the Marquis de Bon was a Bonapartist he favored his election as President by a plebiscite. M. Dubost replied to this by urging the Assembly to ignore all such interruptions which invariably occur at every National Assembly. This wasted some time, but M. Dubost hurried the business along. When the turn of the candidates came to vote their supporters cheered enthusiastically. It was notable that M. Poincaré was applauded by the spectators as well as by his supporters. M. Pams was applauded by the members only.

The first ballot occupied one hour and fifteen minutes. Half an hour later an inaccurate result was reported while an inaccurate result was reported which was telephoned and telegraphed in every direction. It took twenty minutes more to find the true result, which showed that M. Poincaré missed an absolute majority by five.

A second ballot was thus necessary, and this began at 4:25 o'clock and ended at 6 o'clock. The members of the Assembly voted very rapidly. The correspondent of The Sun timed ten votes and found they occupied 105 seconds. The tabulating of the vote occupied forty-five minutes.

As soon as the result was known the members rushed to congratulate M. Poincaré. One Senator remarked that the new President's most bitter opponents were the most effusive of his gallery supporters.

There were all sorts of rumors outside of the hall during the day. One of the most exciting was to the effect that M. Poincaré had sent M. Briand and M. Klotz to M. Clemenceau to ask an explanation and apology for a letter from former Premier Clemenceau to M. Poincaré, which the latter found to be offensive. M. Briand explained later that the mission was merely to explain this misunderstanding and was nothing in the nature of a challenge to a duel. He said: "You could hardly expect the Minister of Justice to act as second in a duel because I might be compelled to arrest the President of the republic later on for taking part in it."

The Congress hall, where the election was held, was built later than the rest of the Palace. It was originally used for the Royal Opera, for which it was possibly suited, but its inadequacy for a National Assembly may be judged from the fact that the whole gallery

capable of accommodating fourteen persons. Only three English and one American (The Sun's) correspondents saw the opening of the proceedings.

Other drawbacks were the impossibility of obtaining food and washing once inside. All day the chief occupation was the eating of food and the drinking of water. The special postmark "Versailles Congress" was the only one in circulation. The tobacco stand, which held the monopoly in the cards, was sold out several times, while the Senators and Deputies were besieged for special cards printed for them.

The general public ratified the choice of the Assembly. "Whoever heard of Pams three months ago?" is the general remark.

The candidature of M. Denizard, the feminist, gave no sign of life. The police took extraordinary precautions for the election, and 2,000 of them were sent to Versailles from other cities. The crowds which went down from Paris were excited and eager and turned the sedate little town topsy-turvy. Military police were stationed along the railroad at intervals of 100 yards all the way from Paris to Versailles ready for any disturbances, and the garrison was kept in readiness. Troops of all sorts were stationed at central places or sent through the city on patrol.

Today's was the tenth election under the Third Republic and the third to require two ballots. The others required one ballot. M. Fallières, the retiring President, was elected on one ballot, as was M. Loubet.

President-elect Poincaré takes office on February 17 for a term of seven years. His salary and expense money, paid in advance, amount to \$240,000 a year.

## NEW PRESIDENT VERSATILE.

M. Poincaré Rose to Fame Through Policy of Thoroughness.

The indifference which Raymond Poincaré has shown toward the Presidency of his country is typical of his attitude toward politics in general, and it is thus by not allowing himself to be drawn into the various whirlpools of the Palais Bourbon that he has won so high a position.

Poincaré took up the reins of French Government as Premier at a time when the country was torn by internal and external dissensions, and its external relations were far from being on a solid basis. That was just about a year ago. Today France stands on the firmer ground of more friendly relations with all her neighbors, while, thanks to Poincaré's astuteness, the military alliance with Russia is widened so that France and Russia stand solidly together in all matters of external policy.

It seems only natural then that the French electors, despite the campaign of abuse that has been waged against Poincaré by his enemies, should exalt him to the position of the head of the Government. There is much conjecture as to what Poincaré will make out of the Presidential office, whether he will develop into a dictatorship, the role that Fallières played so well, or whether he will make of his office a position of supreme importance and himself become, or rather continue, as the directing head of the Government.

Poincaré is given the credit for having formed the strongest Cabinet which has been seen in France since the first days of Gambetta.

This versatile man has had a meteoric career. He was born on August 20, 1859, at the famous old town of Bar-le-Duc in the Meuse department. His father was an inspector of the bridges and roads department of the public service, but it is the present generation of the Poincaré family that has brought fame to the name. M. Lucien

Poincaré, the Premier's brother, is the well known scientist, while the late M. Henri Poincaré, his cousin, was the first mathematician of France and one of the most distinguished members of the Académie Française. M. Raymond Poincaré is also one of the forty Immortals.

When M. Raymond Poincaré went to the Palais Bourbon as a young deputy of 26 he soon came to the front through his policy of thoroughness. One of his critics has said of him: "Understanding everything, he studied everything to make it better understood." This has been his policy throughout not only his public but his private life, and this is why he has attained success.

Thus the young Deputy soon became Minister of Instruction during the important days of the clerical strife. He then was only 33 years of age. Just a year later he took up the portfolio of Finance and here made his mark in handling the woe of the problems of the budget. He no doubt would have risen directly to the Premiership, his friends say, but he has always shown an indifference to parliamentary fame and he preferred the bar. Here he rapidly rose to the front rank, discarding politics in order to follow the line of his sensations. One of his most formidable opponents at the bar was M. Millerand, who only recently as his Minister of War resurrected the Dreyfus affair and came near bringing about a Cabinet crisis on the eve of the Presidential election.

M. Poincaré's work as has been seen, has been politics and the law, while his recreation is literature. He is not a prolific writer, but one sees his policy, thoroughness, as the outstanding feature of his writings. His penchant for generalization is seen in the titles of his books: "Idées Contemporaines," "Etudes et Figures Politiques" and "Causes Littéraires et Artistiques."

M. Poincaré returned to live a life free from politics until he was nominated about a year ago to be reporter of the Senate committee on the Franco-German treaty. This nomination hurried him again into the arena.

M. Poincaré is a noted conversationalist. He is not a great talker, however. His sentences fall slowly from his lips, so that the impression he leaves is that of solidity and depth. In appearance he resembles a scientist, preferring to look shaggy. He is not the dapper counterpart of M. Caillaux, his barbed predecessor as Premier. His figure is short and compact. His face is oval with a high intellectual forehead.

Such is the man France has chosen as its leader for the next seven years.

## M. DE FOQUIERES PLEASED.

Believes Poincaré Will Do Much for the French People.

M. André de Foquières at the St. Louis last evening said he was greatly pleased over the election of Premier Poincaré to the Presidency of France. "M. Poincaré is a very strong man," he said. "He well represents the prestige of my country because he is not only a great man from a political point of view but from an intellectual and scientific point of view as well."

"M. Poincaré was the candidate of the people. He wants real liberty for everybody. He is a real republican. He is a very sincere man and desires all the people to reap the full advantages of a republic. He has the respect of the army, and all patriotic French people are very fond of the army. I know that he admires the United States very much."

M. de Foquières is personally acquainted with M. Poincaré, but much of his delight over the election of the new President is due to the fact that his brother, Pierre de Foquières, has long been a personal friend and associate of M. Poincaré in his capacity as a high official in the Foreign Office. It is a part of M. de Foquières's duties to introduce the foreign Ambassadors at various state functions.

On the afternoon of January 21 M. de Foquières will give a conference on "Le Grand Méridien" at the Hotel Plaza.

M. de Foquières, the premier tenor of the opera Comique de Paris, will sing.

On the evening of January 21 M. de Foquières will give a conference on the "Château de Versailles" at the residence of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

## BELFAST HOME RULE RIOTS.

Orangeans Try to Invade Nationalist Headquarters—Heads Battered.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
BELFAST, Jan. 17.—The rioting which followed the announcement of the passage of the home rule bill in the House of Commons late last night was resumed in the small hours of the morning and resulted in a number of battered heads and one person being shot.

The disturbances were renewed to-night when 500 Orangeans tried to invade the Irish Nationalist quarters and the police used their clubs. There was some stone throwing and firing of revolvers, but at the latest report nothing serious had occurred.

## AMERICANS MOURN COUNTLESS.

Impressive Services for Well Known Woman in Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Jan. 17.—There was a very impressive funeral service over the Countess Mont Sauten at the American Church of the Trinity today.

Among the many mourners were Herman and Mrs. Harges, the Count and Countess Rene de Rougemont, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. John Munroe, the Baroness de Cassin, the Count Dergenson and Baron Faucaucourt.

## STORM HITS OIL DRIVEN SHIP.

The Christian X. Abandons Voyage to Boston and Baltimore.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—The oil driven vessel, Christian X, which left Hamburg on January 7 for Boston and Baltimore, is the latest victim of the Atlantic storms. She passed Brow Head to-night on her way to Queenstown, having abandoned her voyage.

## Swiss Inkeepers Unsentational.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
ZURICH, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the council of the Inkeepers Association today a resolution was adopted that members should not print advertisements on moving pictures because sensationalism was the predominant and piquant feature.

## Munsey Trust Opens With \$500,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—The new Munsey Trust Company opened its doors on the first floor of the Munsey Building today. More than 120 deposit accounts were opened and the total deposits for the first day were \$125,000. The largest single deposit was \$12,000. The company was organized by J. P. Morgan and J. D. Norton and was confident that before the close of business to-morrow deposits would aggregate \$1,000,000. The company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

## Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today  
the semi-annual sale of  
**Men's Overcoats**

Embracing a collection of the season's newest models in regulation styles, greatcoats, single and double breasted coats, evening frock overcoats, and many others; shown in a complete range of wanted fabrics and colorings, and in a sufficient variety all around to ensure every man getting the overcoat he wants.

Former prices:

**\$35 \$38 \$40 \$45 \$48 & \$50**  
**at 29.00**

Only reason we make our own clothes  
is that nobody else can make them so well

**Men's Knitted Reefers**  
that are regularly 2.50 **1.35**

the province of a reefer is to keep  
you from getting it in the neck

Just 500 crochet knitted silk reefers from the maker who furnished those wonderful reefer values offered by us only a short time ago. Made in white, pearl and black. Ideal for cold evenings when you and your wife or your best girl take in a show or steal to some out-of-the-way corner for supper. Don't come any better at 2.50. Sel-dom come at all at 1.35.

## A few extra special Reefer values

A manufacturer's sample line of reefers, that usually sell from 3.50 to 8.00 apiece, on sale today at 1.95.

**Knitted Silk Scarfs**  
values 1.50 to 2.50 **1.05**

If you wear a fold collar you should get  
a liberal supply of these knitted scarfs

1200 fine hand-made, all silk knitted scarfs, in all the smart two tone accordion effects, with lace cross stripes at stipulated intervals; and in solid colorings with bias stripes. A really beautiful assortment in this sale, and if you are fastidious about your appearance, you can cater to your vanity indefinitely among these colorful neckties, and at but a trifling cost. Wonderful values, but limited in number.

**Men's Gray Mocha and Suede Gloves** **1.15**

1152 pairs . . . values 1.50 & 2.00.

gray gloves this winter are the  
pink and pattern of propriety

600 pairs of heavy weight street gloves, prix seam and pique sewn. Just the kind you want for business wear. 552 pairs of fine light weight Mocha gloves, overseam sewn, and finished with heavy stitched back. Just the right glove for evening wear. Excellent quality, in both varieties, and the shade of gray is that rich pearl effect and not a muddy, nondescript, no-account color. The heavy-weight gloves are 1.50 value. The evening gloves are 2.00 value. The price of either is 1.15 this morning.

**950 Men's Sweater Coats** **2.95**  
values \$4, \$5 & \$6.50

you need a sweater coat at any price  
but 2.95 is enough this morning

Heavy shaker knit sweaters, the big, blustering fellows that cold cannot penetrate. Cardigan knit sweaters, medium weight, close stitch, that have warmth without bulk. Light weight worsted sweaters, made of high grade wool in a high grade way. New Norfolk jacket effects, with straps over shoulders and belt at waist, but regulation models for the most part. All obtainable in Oxford gray, maroon, tan, green, navy, and white. Rough neck, auto neck and V collars.

**Men's Underwear**  
values 1.00 and 1.50 **69c**

Men's Heavy Ecru Cotton Underwear, which is known as "Velvetrib," and is as warm and comfortable as the name implies. The shirts have silk front facing, and the drawers have reinforced seams. Regularly \$1 per garment. At Saks' today 69c. Men's Half Wool Underwear, silver gray in color, medium weight, ribbed. Perfect in workmanship and quality, and habitually sold at one-fifty per garment—except today at Saks' at 69c.

## FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

LONDON.—Women were excluded from packing law at the British bar by an overwhelming vote of the Bar Association at its annual meeting.

MADRID.—On King Alfonso's name day,

which is January 23, a far reaching amnesty will be granted to political prisoners and other offenders.

EVERHOOD.—The British steamer Auchincloss was sunk in a fog at the mouth of the Mersey by the British steamship "The Blanche." The latter rescued the wrecked ship's crew.